(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2813.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1800.

NEW-YORK, December 2.

THE LATEST.

By the ship Rose, in 41 days from Liverpool, arrived here last evening, we have received London papers to the 18th of October—ten days the latest. At present we have time only to make a few extracts. The papers upon the whole are barren. Great complaints of the scarcity of grain in England continue; and partial tumults prevail. There are great talks of peace, and continual preparations for war; neither of which events can be calculated on with any degree of certainty. The congress at Luneville was about to be opened, where something pacific may be agreed on.

The American envoys arrived at Havre from Paris on the 8th, and were to sail about the 16th of October, for the United States.

The Rose being at the Hook, we are unable to give her ship news—She sailed in company with a number of American vessels.

LONDON, October 13.

CONGRESS OF LUNEVILLE.

THE congress at Luneville will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war to Berthier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negotiation with the American ministers, are to be the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire will not be admitted to the congress till peace has been definitively settled between Austria and France. To such an arrangement, however, Prussia has objected, and has expressed a desire that the deputies of the empire shall assist at the congress immediately. M. de Dohn is said to have been appointed plenipotentiary to the congress on the part of Prussia. Amidst the pacific appearances, Austria has not relaxed in her preparations for war, and the emperor, upon his return to Vienna, published a proclamation recommending redoubled zeal and ardour in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

The proclamation for the meeting of parliament is expected to be published in to-morrow night's gazette.

It has been reported, that the session will last only a fortnight. But when we reflect upon the importance and delicacy of the business which is to occupy the attention of the two houses;—When we consider that it will be necessary to proceed with the utmost caution in devising a way for the present high prices of the necessaries of life; when we consider too that this will not be the only measure submitted to parliament; that the late correspondence with the French republic will be laid before them; that it is just and possible also, that some financial propositions may be submitted to them—when all these things, we repeat, are taken into consideration, it can scarcely be supposed that the session will last so short a time as a fortnight.

October 16.

Paris papers have at length arrived. We received them late last night to the 12th instant.

It was not perhaps to be expected that they would communicate to us any information upon the subject of the correspondence between the English and French governments, the official paper preserves the most profound silence, and the chief consul has not thought proper to publish any account of the progress or the termination of the negotiation. The resignation of baron Thugut, and the appointment of the count de Lehrbach to succeed him, have been officially notified to the French government.

October 18.

There are letters in town from Gibraltar, dated on the 25th September.—On that day the troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney began to embark, and they expected to be ready to sail on the following day. The account of their having sailed on the 24th was incorrect. It was probably the 26th or 27th that they sailed, and no doubt was entertained in the army, of Egypt being the place of their destination.

Messrs. Rich, Macdonald and Guillemard, the American commissioners, were on Thursday introduced to her majesty at the drawing room, by lord Grenville, and kissed hands on their return.

At the corn exchange yesterday, the prices of wheat and flour experienced very little variation from the prices on Monday and Wednesday. Fine wheat was from 132s. to 140s. per quarter, and fine flour from 95s. to 100s. per sack.

The distillers have within these few days made an additional charge to the refiners of gin, of half a crown per gallon upon wash.

Advice was yesterday received at the admiralty of the loss of his majesty's sloop Hound, at Plymouth, commanded by captain Turquand, by which catastrophe four of the crew perished.

We find the following extract from a private letter from Paris, in the Courier de Londres of last night:—"The camp at Amiens is daily receiving fresh reinforcements: it is now supposed to amount to 80,000 men. The building of new ships, and preparations for a naval armament, are carried on with great activity all along the Dutch and Flemish coast. A squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and six frigates, is already fitted out in the ports of Middleburg and Flushing. The same activity prevails in the Texel, and also at Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys and Amsterdam. All the armaments on the Flemish and Batavian coasts are under the direction of the marquis Ducrest, the friend of the duke of Orleans, who has lately been sent out of England by order of the duke of Portland. Every thing is in preparation for two expeditions; one is destined to the coast of England; the other, more considerable, is to proceed to Ireland, where the French government expects a powerful cooperation on the part of the inhabitants.

The maquis Ducrest has lately been called to Paris by an express of the chief consul, with whom he has had several conferences. They no doubt relate to these projected expeditions. Buonaparte is said to have a private confidential agent at Mittau. Four members of the Polish committee that used to hold its sittings at Paris, have set out for Russian Poland, where formidable insurrections are expected soon to take place.

PARIS, October 6.

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, president of the committee of ministers plenipotentiary, charged to negociate with the envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, gave a very splendid entertainment to the ministers on the 3d inst. at Morsontaine, in celebration of the returns of good understanding between the two states. The first consul went to Morsontaine with his family at three o'clock, where he was joined by the two other consuls, all the ministers, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the counsellors of state, the presidents of the senate, of the legislative body and tribunate, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States, among whom we observe general La Fayette.

At six o'clock the minister for foreign affairs delivered to the first consul the convention signed the 1st of October, between the French and American ministers, and this delivery was announced by a discharge of cannon. The dinner consisted of 180 covers, was served up on three tables, in three halls, communicating with each other. The first was the *Hall of Union*. The second and third, which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were ornamented with the busts of these great men. The first was by far the most brilliant in decorations, the devices being all emblematic or indicative of the prominent events of the American revolution.

After dinner several toasts were drank; the first, given by the first consul, was

"To the manes of the French and Americans, who died in the field of battle for the independence of the New-World."

The second, by the consul Cambaceres:

"To the successors of Washington."

The consul Le Brun—

"To the union of America with the powers of the north, to enforce the respect to the liberty of the seas."

After dinner were fire-works, emblematic of the occasion, which were succeeded by a concert, and that was followed by a spectacle which closed the night.

The count de Lehrbach has informed citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, that he has been appointed minister for foreign affairs in the place of baron Thugut, who has obtained his resignation from his majesty the emperor. Count Cobentzel has been appointed by the emperor to conduct the negotiation with France. *(Official article.)*

October 7.

It was only this morning that citizen Louis Buonaparte set off for Berlin.

Letters from Marseilles announce that the garrison of Malta arrived there on the 8th Vendemaire, to the amount of 6000 men, and performed quarantine.

They write from Cadiz that an English fleet composed of about 180 transports, convoyed by six ships of the line, had appeared before the port of that city, and were making preparations for a descent. The consternation was the greater, as the means of defence of Cadiz are weak.

The epedemic disorder, which has made such ravages for some time, has destroyed a part of the only Spanish regiment which was in garrison. The only hope of the inhabitants is in the contagion, which they think will terrify the enemy and prevent their landing.

October 8.

The fortress of Philipsburg was delivered up on the second of October, to our troops, and general Laborde made his entry into it.

October 9.

General Berthier has been appointed minister of war, in the room of citizen Carnot who has given in his resignation.

October 10.

An event of an extraordinary nature, though perfectly natural, will probably re-establish harmony between Spain and Portugal. A Portuguese fleet set out from Brasil for Lisbon, at the same time that five Spanish vessels went from Plata to Cadiz. The fleets met. The commanders ignorant of the line of conduct agreed upon by their respective sovereigns, proceeded in company, and arrived together at Lisbon. The Spanish vessels laden with 12 millions of piastres will be deemed a lawful prize if the war takes place; but Spain, which is in want of money, will consent to a peace to obtain them.

October 11.

On the 12th, about mid-day, the American ministers took leave of the chief consul, to whom they were presented by the minister for foreign affairs. Mr Ellsworth, in the name of his colleagues, said, that "he hoped the convention signed on 9th would prove the basis of a lasting friendship between France and America," Mr. Murray added, that "the American ministers would neglect nothing to promote this desirable object." The chief consul replied, "that the differences between the two nations being adjusted, there should no longer remain any trace of them; that the liberal principles, with regard to navigation, considered in convention, ought to be the basis of a growing intimacy, and that in the present circumstance it was more than ever the interest of the two nations closely to adhere to them."

We are assured that Carnot will be charged with Joseph Buonaparte, with the interest of France, at the congress at Luneville. Perhaps this report generally spread abroad, is without foundation.

LUNEVILLE, October 6.

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinarily at Luneville and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived. After having conferred with the sub-prefect and the mayor, he visited in person all the houses of the best appearance; and spared no pains to procure for the members of the congress, lodgings and accommodations suitable to their dignity.

BOURDEAUX, October 1.

There passed this way in the afternoon of the day before yesterday an extraordinary courier from Paris with dispatches from the French government to citizen Alquier, ambassador from the republic to the court of Spain. He is said to be the bearer of a treaty of peace concluded with Portugal, at the interception of the court of Madrid.

HAGUE, October 3.

Reports from Berlin speak of the departure of Mr. De Dohm, for the congress of Luneville.

ALGIERS, September 6.

Admiral Keith has not carried into effect his threats of presenting himself before Algiers with a squadron. A single frigate, accompanied by two boats, arrived there the 31st of August, and landed Mr. Falcon, the English consul, who, three months before had no inclination to debark on finding that the dey was not disposed to accede to the demands with which he was charged.—They were chiefly for the purpose of obtaining the gratuitous discharge of about 270 Maltese, Neapolitan, and Milanese slaves, taken with English passports. The request was refused.

The dey has coldly received Mr. Falcon, and given him positive proofs that the menaces of admiral Keith had not intimidated him.

This new consul has made presents of great value, and renewed the treaties. A new clause has been added to them. It expressly states that Algerine property shall be respected under every kind of flag, even though it should be destined for a blockaded port. The English are to furnish in 15 days a frigate to carry to Constantinople the Vekiargi with the usual presents. On the 4th September Mr. Falcon was installed in his mission;—and the same day the frigate Carolina, which brought him, set out with 12 prisoners, alledged to have been repurchased.

LONDON, October 15.

Rumours of a very gloomy kind respecting Russia were circulated yesterday evening and this morning. The return of the British consul who was not permitted to land at Cronstadt, was considered as a presage of more hostile measures; and it was added, even that the Russian charge d'affaires had applied for a passport to leave this country. Glad, indeed, shall we be, if these rumours prove untrue; and it is shall be found that the Russian charge d'affaires, if he be going from this country at all, is only as some have said, going to Lisbon for the benefit of his health;

and that the refusal to permit the British consul to land was in consequence of the informality of his passport.

October 18.

The American mail of the 1st instant is still detained at Falmouth for sailing orders.

On Saturday arrived at Plymouth, Sir J. B. Warren, with the squadron under his command, consisting of the Renown, of 74 guns; the Impetuez, Sir R. Pellew; the London and the Coragesux.—The transports, with the troops on board, are gone to Gibraltar.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 10th ult. mentions, that information has been received there of its being the intention of the Spaniards to make an immediate eruption into Portugal, for which purpose a large army is assembled in Andelusia. General Berthier was at Seville. It is understood that a large British force has been ordered for the defence of Portugal.

Letters from Constantinople, dated August 16, mention the receipt of letters from on board Le Tigre, dated Cyprus, July 8, stating that Sir Sidney Smith was in good health, and that the officers and ships company were well. Letters from the captain Pacha, written the 10th, state, that he with the Turkish fleet in company with Sir S. Smith, in Le Tigre, were on their way to Alexandria, for the purpose of commencing active operations against the French.

It is not true, says a letter from Hamburg, of October 3, that the emperor has ratified the preliminaries concluded for a separate peace by count St. Julien. Before the emperor signed the new convention, he demanded 24 hours of Lehorie, but signed it at the expiration of 12 hours. Before the prolongation of the armistice was known, Lecourbe attacked on the 21st, the famous pass of Sharintz in Tyrol. The result of the attack remains unknown. Nothing can equal the activity with which the preparations for war are continued in the Austrian hereditary dominions. In Tyrol, and on its northern frontiers, an army of 50,000 regulars were assembled. The Hungarians are also resolved to bring into the field an army of 64,000 infantry and 18,000 cavalry, before the middle of October. There are likewise advices of the 18th ult. from the Russian frontiers, stating that the army under general Vonderphalen has had orders to return to its cantonments. The emperor is said to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the dispute between England and Denmark has been settled

The elector of Bavaria every day exercises and manœuvres the 18,000 troops which he has in the Upper Palatine.

A letter from Lisbon, dated October 3, says, "By the Spanish post of this morning information has been received, that the mortality in Cadiz is considerably decreased.—From the 19th to the 23d ult. the northerly winds had prevailed, and the number of persons dying daily is reduced from 270 to 200. I am sorry to have to add, that the same terrible disorder has extended to Seville, where it seems to be daily growing worse. Precautions are taken to prevent its entering this country. There is a report here, that Berthier has prevailed upon the king of Spain to lend all his ships to the French. It is said here, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, with a considerable force are off Cadiz.

SALEM, November 27.

By the arrival of the ship Thomas Russel, into Portland, on Tuesday last, from Leghorn, which she left the last of September; we have verbal reports, that the French were within a few miles of that place,—that they had been recently defeated in the adjacent villages—and that the inhabitants of Leghorn were determined to resist their approaches to the utmost of their power.

BOSTON, November 22.

Severe storm.

Yesterday morning a severe storm from the N. E. accompanied by snow and rain, began, and continued until two o'clock, P. M. The violence of the gale occasioned the tide to rise higher than has been known for fourteen years, which did considerable damage to the wharves, stores, &c. Vast quantities of lumber, wood, staves, and empty casks, floated away. Several vessels broke their fasts, and dragged their anchors, occasioned much damage in rout. A brig and two scooners went ashore on Dorchester; and it is feared cannot be got off—others grounded on the flats at high water. The Long Wharf has suffered material injury—part of it torn up, and some of it washed away.

As the weather was thick, we expect to hear of shipwrecks on the coast.

The vessels of war in President Road rode out the gale very well.

November 24.

Captain Edes, arrived here from the Havanna, informs, "That a few days previous to his sailing, several ships of war and a frigate left their port on a cruise, they were out but five days, and never out of sight of the Moro Castle; they returned into port, were stripped, and moored at their usual place. It was reported at the Havanna that a French and Spanish fleet had taken Trinidad, and that they were coming down to take Jamaica. This information came by an express to the governor from the south side of Cuba. The viceroy of Mexico, at the Havanna, was about to embark in some American ship for Spain.

Sugars at the Havanna 7 a 9 dolls. scarce; molasses 9 bits per gal.; lumber 34 dolls. per 1000; provisions much as usual. Cash very scarce—many American vessels in port."

NEW-YORK, December 1.

Died, yesterday, CHARLES ADAMS, Esq; second son of the president of the United States. His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the house of colonel W. S. Smith, No. 89, Broad-street.

On this occasion regimental orders have been issued for the performance of military funeral honours. The fusileers, by order of J. Constant, lieutenant commandant, are to assemble this day at 2, P. M. at Lovett's hotel, Broadway.

December 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Montreal, to his correspondent in this city, dated Nov. 6.

"A gentleman from Albany, of the name of *Le Contelle*, passed through this city a few days ago, under a strong guard, on his way to Quebec. It seems that he has been taken up as a spy. He is a Frenchman. If he has been meditating mischief, he will, no doubt, meet with punishment."

December 3.

In addition to the intelligence we published in the Mercantile Advertiser yesterday morning respecting our commissioners, we find the subsequent article under the head of

"HAVRE, October 8.

"The envoys of the American government, whose object is to perfect the work of reconciliation desired by all the friends of peace, are now in our city. All the civil and military authorities are eager to render their homage to the representatives of an allied nation, acknowledged since the year 1778 as the most sincere friends of the nation. A guard of honour, of 50 men, has been sent to them—for which they have returned thanks according to custom.—They would already have set sail if contrary winds had not retarded the departure of the American frigate Portsmouth. The calm will keep them here for eight days."

Peace, it is rumoured, has been concluded between France and Portugal, through the mediation of Spain.

The French funds have risen: the tiers consolide is at 57 livres, 10 cents. The best meat is said to be only 2d per lb.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.

The Ganges and Connecticut sloops of war, we understand, are to sail shortly for Batavia, and will take convoy for thence.

Such is the rage for betting in this city, on the election of president and vice-president, that even the ladies stake fashionable trifles on the occasion. Many new fashioned *brulusses* (wigs) will be lost and won in March next. [*Charleston Gaz.*]

December 4.

Mr. Liston, our ambassador to the United States of America, is, it is said, on his return. Mr. Adams, the president, has, it is stated, for upwards of a twelve month, made complaints to Mr. Liston of the conduct of British cruisers capturing American ships and property, at the very mouths of their own harbours. Mr. Liston, we are informed, transmitted these remonstrances to this government, but he did not find that they were sufficiently attended to, and his situation at Philadelphia became very irksome and unpleasant.

[*Lon. Courier, Oct.* 16.]

The British minister, Mr. Liston, (says an Alexandria paper of the 29th November) has obtained from his court leave of absence from this country for two years. He has set off for Norfolk, where he is to take shipping in the frigate Andromache, for the West-Indies. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Merry, late charge des affaires for the British government in Sweden.

Captain Sherman, of the brig Eliza, from Leghorn, on the 19th of October, near the island of Majorca, parted company with the Philadelphia, a fleet of five sail of men of war and a cutter brig then in sight. The cutter brig hailed the Philadelphia, passed her, in chace of the other brig; came up with the Eliza about nine o'clock at night; spoke her and continued in chace of the Betsy. They saw the Philadelphia heave to and wait until one of the men of war came up, and after about half an hour's detention, she stood on again; the next day at noon, saw a ship a distance off, which they supposed to be the Philadelphia. Captain Sherman has no doubt the above fleet were British men of war.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

The following letter was this day read in the house, and ordered to lie on the table:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I deem it proper through you to inform the house of representatives, that I have obtained the permission of the president of the United States, to resign the office of secretary of the treasury, at the close of the present year.

I indulge a hope, that I may without presumption declare, that the different offices with which I have been entrusted since the establishment of this department, have been executed according to my best skill and judgment, with a conscientious regard to the rights of the public and of individuals, and under an impressive sense of responsibility to the government. In conformity with these professions, I now freely submit the whole of my conduct to any investigation which the house of representatives may be pleased to institute.

I cannot omit this only opportunity which may ever be afforded, of expressing the sincre sentiments of gratitude, which I now feel and shall ever cultivate for the many proofs of confidence and indulgence which I have experienced in the course of my official communications with the legislature; at the same time I request, that if the liberty I have now taken, to invite their attention to a matter of personal concern, should be deemed in any degree unsuitable, the error may be attributed to a full and unfeasible desire, that my conduct, even on private evidence, appear to have deserved their approbation.

I have the honour to be,
With perfect esteem and deference,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The honourable Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.
Speaker of the house of representatives.

BALTIMORE, December 1.

The famous Indian chief, well known by the appellation of colonel Brandt, and who was educated under the late president Wheelock, of Dartmouth college, has just sent two sons to the above college for an education. They are both promising youths, and the eldest is the heir apparent to his father's office and honours.

December 2.

Virginia election.

The following is taken from the official return of the votes published by order of the governor:

For Jefferson ticket	17,080
Adams	3,717
Majority	13,363

December 8.

His excellency James Jackson Esq; is chosen a senator to congress, in the room of general James Gunn, whose time expires on the third day of March next.

The electors of president and vice-president of the United States for the state of New-Jersey, have given their suffrages as follows:

For John Adams,	7
Charles C. Pinckney,	7

FROM LANCASTER,

December 3.

This day at the court house, in this borough, the 15 electors voted by ballot, for two persons as president and vice-president of the United States; and upon counting up the votes, it appeared, that

Thomas Jefferson had	8 votes.
Aron Burr,	8 do.
John Adams,	7 do.
C. C. Pinkney,	7 do.

Annapolis, December 11.

The honourable William Hindman, Esquire, is elected, by the general assembly of this state, a senator in the congress of the United States, in the room of James Lloyd, Esquire, resigned.

The following answer was returned by the president of the United States, to the address of the house of representatives.

Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

Compelled by the habits of a long life, as well as by all the principles of society and government, which I could ever understand and believe, to consider the great body of the people, as the source of all legitimate authority, no less than of all efficient power—it is impossible for me to receive this address from the immediate representatives of the American people, at this time and in this place, without emotions, which it would be improper to express, if any language could convey them.

May the spirit which animated the great founder of this city descend to future generations, and may the wisdom, magnanimity, and steadiness, which marked the events of his public life, be imitated in all succeeding ages.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurance that the judiciary system shall receive your deliberate attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely hope, that the final result of the negotiations now pending with France, may prove as fortunate to our country, as they have been commenced with sincerity, and prosecuted with deliberation and caution. With you I cordially agree, that so long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interest and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we for a moment relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. With you I confidently believe, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country against all foreign hostility.

Those who recollect the distress and danger to this country in former periods, from the want of arms, must exult in the assurance, from their representatives, that we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms, completed from our own manufactories.

With you, gentlemen, I fully agree, that the great increase of revenue is a proof, that the measures of maritime defence were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of foreign nations. That national spirit, and those latent energies, which had not been, and are not yet fully known to any, were not entirely forgotten by those who had lived long enough to see in former times their operation, and some of their effects. Our fellow-citizens were undoubtedly prepared to meet every event, which national honour or national security could render necessary. These, it is to be hoped, are secured at the cheapest and easiest rate. If not, they will be secured at more expence.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your aſſurance, that the various ſubjects recommended to your conſideration, ſhall receive your deliberate attention. No member is more diſpoſed to contribute to the real and ſincere wiſh with which the houſe of repreſentatives regard the public good.

I pray you, gentlemen, to accept of my beſt wiſhes for your health and happineſs.

JOHN ADAMS.

Wathington, November 27, 1800.

By an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 30th inſtant, if fair; if not the firſt fair day, and continue till all is ſold,

ALL the property of THOMAS TUCKER, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, hogs, ſheep, and poultry, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, a new ſein, with ropes complete, and all the preſent crop on hand. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Adminiſtrator.

December 9, 1800.

A STRAY.

CAME to the quarter of LANCELOT WARFIELD, in the Piney Woods, ſome time laſt June, a ſmall black BULL, no perceivable ear mark or brand, he appears to be about two years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 3, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the evening.

By order,

RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

THE partnerſhip of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to preſent them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authoriſed to receive and pay all debts due to and from ſaid firm; thoſe indebted to the firm aforeſaid, by notes or bonds, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe indebted on open account are deſired to call and pay the ſame, or give their notes or bonds, (with ſecurity, if required) on or before the firſt day of January, 1801. RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

RICHARD T. CHESELDINE.

October, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 10th inſtant, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, and has a very wild look when ſpoken to, he has a large ſcar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut acroſs the laſt joint of the ſore finger of the right hand, a ſlope in the back of the hand, which has left a very large ſcar, and cauſed the finger to be ſtiff; his cloaths are uncertain. Whoever will ſecure ſaid negro in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the aforeſaid ſtate, and if brought home all reaſonable charges,

ARNOLD WATERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland. P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning buſineſs in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, and tan the ſame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen ſhillings each, kip ſkins at eleven ſhillings and three-pence each, calf-ſkins at five ſhillings and ſeven-pence half-penny.

The ſubſcriber, from a long experience in the buſineſs, flatters himſelf that his work will be rendered pleaſing to his cuſtomers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I ſhall have a quantity of upper and ſoal leather for ſale by the laſt of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1800.

A SALE.

In virtue of a truſt repoſed in me by a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I ſhall on the 22d inſtant, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE,

ALL that neck or parcel of LAND, called HALY PONE, ſituated on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county. The terms of ſale are, ſix months credit from the day of ſale, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. This tract of land is ſold to diſcharge a mortgage debt due from JOHN BARLOW to REGIN HAMMOND, and others, and when the whole purchaſe money is paid the purchaſer will receive a deed, from

JOHN WELCH, Truſtee.

December 1, 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Cæcil county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, paſſed in the November ſeſſion, 1786, and the ſupplements thereto, the following tracts of land, viz. ST. XAVERIUS, ST. IGNATIUS, part of WORSEL MANOR, part of WOODBRIDGE, and part of ASKMORE, all being and lying in Cæcil county, near the Head of St. Auſtin's creek, commonly called Little Bohemia, held and owned by the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

FRANCIS BEESTON, Agent for the Corp. R. C. C.

Annapolis, December 2, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL negro women, with their children, conſiſting of boys and girls, from three to twelve years old, to be ſold in families. Inquire of the ſubſcriber, near Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county,

SAMUEL HARRISON.

November 25, 1800.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. PATRICK MACGILL, taken up as a ſtray, a bay HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, 13 hands high, not branded, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and a pair of old ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come and take him away.

WILLIAM MESSER, Overſeer.

Elk-Ridge, November 1, 1800.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 29th of October laſt, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who ſays he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South-Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerſon, of this county. His owner is deſired to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff Charles county.

November 15, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting, or treſpaſſing in any manner whatever, on HILL'S DELIGHT, near Annapolis, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt all ſuch offenders.

JOSEPH LEONARD.

November 11, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next March court, of St. Mary's county, for a commiſſion to iſſue to mark and bound two tracts of land, called NOTLEY HALL and NEIGHBOURHOOD, lying in ſaid county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOSEPH HALL.

Montgomery county, November 17, 1800.

NOTICE.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of December next, for READY CASH, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, and continue until all is ſold,

ALL the property of Charles Mankin, of Charles county, conſiſting of three LOTS, lying in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, adjoining the court-houſe ſquare, whereon ſtands two very good boarded houſes, one of which rents for one hundred and fifty pounds per year, the other for twenty-five pounds per year; three other lots in ſaid town, lying on the Point, adjoining each other, which afford a moſt beautiful view of the creek and warehouſes; alſo about one hundred acres of ſwamp land, covered with timber of all kinds, a deal of which is calculated for ſhip building; alſo a number of country born ſlaves, of all ages and ſizes, men, women, boys and girls, horſes, black cattle, and houſehold furniture. This property is ſold to diſcharge my juſt debts, &c. &c. Thoſe who may think proper to purchaſe may be aſſured to receive good titles to the whole or any part, on the payment of the caſh. A note from Charles Wallace, Eſq; in Annapolis, or William Cooke, Eſq; in Baltimore-town, will be taken in diſcharge of any purchaſe that may be made.

CHARLES MANKIN.

November 3, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

JOSEPH EVANS,

Takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs in the ſtore-houſe lately occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where he now OFFERS for SALE,

A VARIETY of GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent ſeaſon,

Amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broad cloathes.
Double milled drab of a ſuperior quality.
Superfine and coarſe coatings.
Beſt Pluſhings, faſhionable caſſimers.
Green baizes, fearnoughts and halfthicks.
Mixed plains, white kerſeys.
Welch plains, flannels, ſtriped & roſe blankets.
Velvets, fancy cords, thickſets, corduroys & fuſtians.
Silk velvets, and ſwandowns.
Striped bed tickings & apron checks.
Moreens, camboreens & joans.
Durants, calimancoes & wildbores.
Bombazeens & bombazets.
Luteſtrings, ſattins and pelongs.
Modes and ſarcenet.
Striped ſattin florentines.
Ladies Morocco and ſtuff ſhoes.
Womens and mens ſilk, cotton & worſted hoſe.
Girls and boys cotton and worſted ditto.
Mens & boys coarſe yarn, fulled, worſted gloves and ſtockings.
Ladies habit, kid and extra long white and coloured ſilk gloves.
Mens buck, died doe, drawn tanned, beaver, and white ſilk, ditto.
Mens and boys fine and coarſe hats.
Iriſh linens, diapers, and diaper table cloths.
Ruſſia & Iriſh ſheetings.
Ruſſia drillings.
Brown and white roles.
Brown hempen linen, and beſt ticklenburgs.
Bandanno, croſs barred, & black Barcelona, ſilk handkerchiefs.
Stamped linen and cotton ditto.
Purple ſhawls, chintz, muſlin, and camel's hair ditto.
An handſome aſſortment of muſlins and muſlin handkerchiefs.

A variety of the neateſt & moſt faſhionable calicoes and chintzes.
Ribands, galoon bindings, and tarrets.
Ounce, coloured & oſnabrigs threads.
Beſt hoe do. in balls.
Fine thread edgings, and writing paper, teſtaments and ſpelling books.
Ink powder, wafers and quills.
Black lead pencils, almanacks.
Leather and Morocco pocket books.
Tooth, cloth, and ſcrubbing bruſhes.
Hair brooms & ſeives.
Cowhide & plated whips.
Ladies tortoiſeſhell and crooked horn combs.
Coarſe horn, ivory, and barber's ditto.
Beſt gunpowder, patent ſhot, and gun flints.
Caſtor oil, in quart bottles.
Glauber ſalts, beſt red barks.
Table knives and forks.
Pocket and beſt penknives.
Butchers, oyſter, and pruning ditto.
Razors and ſciſſers, aſſorted.
Elegant japanned tea trays, and waiters.
Curry combs and horſe bruſhes.
Wood ſcrews & braſs pins.
Locks of various kinds.
Hinges aſſorted, ſpades, and frying-pans,
Japanned, flat and ſhort braſs candle-ſticks.
Sprigs aſſorted.
4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, & 20d, flat pointed nails.
Patent iron tea kettles, & irons.
Shovels and tongs.
Iron pots, Dutch ovens, and ſkates.
China and glaſs ware.
Green and blue edged diſhes and plates.
White ditto.
Waſh bowls and pitchers, &c. &c.
Large and ſmall brown ſtone jarrs and jugs.
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Bohemia window glaſs.

ALSO GROCERIES, viz.

Beſt hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong & congo teas.
Loaf and brown ſugars.
Coffee, chocolate, ſoap & fig blue.
Candles, pepper, nutmegs allſpice.
James river chewing tobacco.
Beſt old Cognac & French brandy.
Rum and Jamaica ſpirits,
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

He expects, in a ſhort time, to have a ſupply of whiſkey, peach and apple brandy, and alſo wines of various kinds, all of which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH.

NOTICE.

IN conſequence of a ſeries of commercial loſſes, which prudence could neither foreſee nor prevent, I ſhall apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a ſpecial act of inſolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

October 4, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I ſhall petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to have the tobacco warehouſe at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it ſtands, or ſo much as will be neceſſary for public uſe, to be taken for the uſe of the public, and the value thereof aſcertained, with the diſadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

Auguſt 8, 1800. MICHAEL FENWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of inſolvency to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a ſeries of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this meaſure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

To be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,
The W I L L
OF
General
George Washington.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights, it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss. Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.

Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS EDGAR.

Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,
At the Printing-Office,
The following
B O O K S.

Enfield's Speaker,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Immortal Mentor,
Dodd on Death,
Lady's Mirror,
Arundel, a novel,
American jest book,
Prompter,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Gregory's Legacy,
Italian Nun,
Constantia de Valmont,
Charlotte Temple,
Ormond, a novel,
Blossoms of Morality,
Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
American Preceptor,
Gilt Bibles,
Adventures of David Doubtful,
Nightingale,
Philanthropist.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has just received from London,

AN handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid Leathers, of various colours, a quantity of seal skins, boot-legs, bear skins, and a variety of ladies kid slippers, assorted.

Annapolis, October 28, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.

N. B. I take this method of requesting those who have books belonging to the deceased, that they would immediately return them to the subscriber, and they will oblige their humble servant, W. F.

Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From Mr. Hill's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine store, Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines;

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions or rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *who were nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

The Restorative Powder
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. HAMILTON's.
Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. Charles Willet.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800. Henry Reese.

Mrs. Mary M'Cue, wife of Mr. George M'Cue, grocer, Bond-street, Fells Point, was perfectly cured (by perfevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract) of rheumatic gout, a complaint, which she had been afflicted with for a considerable length of time. The greatest pains left her, so that she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, tho' she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

Dr. HAMILTON's, *celebrated*
Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

The PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at one using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.